the Lamont case. They have been arranging it vith great care, as they feared a disagreement in the case just ended.

DURRANT'S CRIME AND TRIAL. Strong Circumstantial Evidence that He

Killed Blanche Lamont, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—No case in the criminal annals of California or of the region west of the Rocky Mountains has excited so much interest or presented so many peculia features as the Durrant murder trial. The full story of the Emmanuel Church murders, with mystery which has surrounded and still surrounds the actual work of the murderer when he choked the life out of the two young girls almost at the foot of the altar, forms a re sance of crime as strange as any that Gaboriau mance of crime as strange as any that pacerain ever devised. All the testimony produced against Durrant at his trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont was circunstantial, but unless one can believe that a score of people were unable to see plainly what passed before their eyes and hear accurately what was said in their presence, it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that Durrant killed this girl and hid her body in the church belfry. this girl and hid her body in the church beitry. By witness after witness, all unimpeached for integrity, Durrant was traced with Rianche Lamont from the Normal School in mid-afternoon to the Emmanuel Church, into which the couple were seen to go. The defence was unable to show that Blanche was seen after that time. All that the lawyers could do to cloud the testimony and show that another man who bore as a striking similarity to Durrant in appearance accompanied the girl from the school to the church. The whole evidence to sustain this theory was weak? like most of the testimony brought forward in Durrant's behalf. The strict rules of legal procedure prevented the introduction of any testimony or even any mention of the murder of Minnie Williams which led to the search and the finding in the church of Blanche Lamont's body, but the story of this-the more shocking of the two crimes charged to Durrant—must be told also to give the reader a fair idea of the case. The chain of circumstantial evidence is so strong and conclusive that there seems to be no escape from the conviction that shis young medical student planned and carried out two of the most atrocious crimes known at this end of the century.

BLANCHE LAMONT'S DISAPPEARANCE. By witness after witness, all unimpeached for

this end of the century.

BLANCHE LAMONT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Blanche Lamont was a young girl of 20 years of good family, who came here last September from Dillon. Mon., for her health. She was not strong, and the high altitude and rarified air of the Montana city did not agree with her. Her doctors eaid she had a tendency toward consumption; so her parents sent her and a younger sister, Maud, to San Francisco to live with their aunt, Mrs. C. G. Noble, at 290 Twenty-first-treet. Blanche was fitting herself to be a teacher, and her younger sister was also in school. The two girls were much together, and, as Mrs. Noble was strict and old-fashioned in her ways. Blanche went out very little in society. About her only male friend was W. H. Theodore Durrant, whom ahe met at the neighboring Emmanuel Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Noble was a member and which she also Joined. Durrant was a student at the Cooper Medical College, and he was conspicuous in church work. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, had charge of the library, and was the moving spirit in all church sociais and young people's societies. Mrs. Noble did not fancy his manner, and she liked it less when she saw he was paying special attention to her niece, but she could not well object to his calling, nor could she forbid Blanche to accompany him to socials without causing trouble in the church. One only did he take the girl out alone, and that was one afternoon to Golden Gate Park. They stayed later than they should have done, and Durrant was profuse in apologies on their return.

On April 3 the girl left her home as usual in the morning, taking her lunch. She attended the Boys' High School in the morning and in the afternoon went to a cooking class at the Normal School. She was due at home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon went to a cooking class at the Normal School. She was due at home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Her aunt waited vainly for her and kept the dinner. When it grew dark she became excited and anxious, but for the sake of

an young Theodore Durrant. When he saw her as asked:

"Is Blanche here to-night?"

She sald no, whereupon he added,

"Well, I'm sorry, for I have got a book called 'The Newcomes' that she asked for. I will send it up to the house for her."

Two days afterward the girl's disappearance was noted, and articles were published about her and pictures of her printed. The closest police search falled to reveal any trace of her. No one imagined that Durrant had had any hand in her removal, though Mrs. Noble suspected him. Her suspicions were strengthened when Durrant called at her house, and, in offering to hunt for the missing girl cunningly suggested that she had been lured into some disreputable house. Again Mrs. Noble gravely suspected him, but she had no facts and could not denounce him as she wished. She resented bitterly his insult to the girl, whom she knew in her heart to be nure and innocent. Ten days went by with no trace of the missing girl. Durrant made himself officious in the search for her, and even went to the newspaper offices to make suggestions. Among his intimates he made no scruple of declaring that the girl would be found in some vile den. He spoke of her disappearance as the stereotyped dropping out of their life of young girls, and cited several recent cases that had occurred to bear out his theory.

THE MINNIE WILLIAMS MURDER.

ping out of their life of young girls, and clied several recent cases that had occurred to bear out his theory.

THE MINNIE WILLIAMS MURDER.

No trace of the girl was found till April 13, when the postman left at Mrs. Noble's a package in a newspaper addressed to her. Inside the package were three rings which Blanche wore when she disappeared. On the newspaper were the names of two members of Emmanuel Church printed in a feigned hand. This was the day before Easter, and the return of these rings would have created a local sensation had it not been for the greater sensation created by a discovery in Emmanuel Church, near by. A party of women engaged in decorating the church for Easter found in the library room the body of a young woman with blood on her face. They went at once for the pastor, the Rev. John George Gibson. He is an Englishman and extremely nervous. When he arrived and saw that a murder had been committed he lost all his self-control. He besought every one to keep the facts secret, sent for an undertaker to remove the body, and ordered the janitor to clean up the place. When told that the Coroner and the police must be notified he wrung his hands and mourned over the scandal that would ruin the church.

When the police and Coroner arrived they found a scene which shocked even these officials, hardened to scenes of crime. On the floor, where she had been flung by the assassin, lay the mangled body of a slightly built young woman, neatly dressed. Blood covered her face from a stab just over one eye, and blood had soaked through her clothes serve torn, and scratches upon her neck and splashes of blood on the wall showed through her clothes were torn, and scratches upon her neck and splashes of blood on the wall showed that she had made a courageous but fullis fight to protect her honor and her life. When examined more closely it was found she had been stabled again and again by the murderer, who had grabbed up for his purpose an ordinary table knife. He had dealt such murderon were the such as a secon

of the newsboys with the afternoon papers.

DURRANT APTER THE MURDER.

When the police began to investigate they soon found that Durrant was mixed up with this girl. Like Blanche Lamont, she was shy had no male friends, and had been captivated by Durrant, in whom she seemed to have confidence because of his position in the church. Durrant had taken her to several socials, and he appeared to have much to say to her after rayer meetings. Once he had called on her at Mrs. Morgan's, and on the day she came over from Alameda he haunted the forry station for several hours, evidently waiting for her. She was a girl with far more experience of life and ilrinness of character than Blanche, and the theory is that her murderer met her on the way to Dr. Vogel's, and induced her to stop at the church for a moment. She probably entered the edifice augecting on harm, or it may be that he promised to get her some book or other article that she valued. Whatever the pretext, she was evidently attacked in the library room, and her assallant, finding that she made a greater resistance than he had counted upon, selzed the knife and savagely stabbed her again and again, and ingto this the gagging with bits of her underclother.

If Duwkatt committed this murder, of which derclother.
If Durrant committed this murder, of which

there seems little doubt, he made tremendous exertions to cover traces of his part in it. He appeared at Dr. Vogel's only about an hour later, but it was noticed that his face was wet with perspiration and his hands were solled. He asked permission to wash his hands and face and broah his hair, explaining that he had started for the armory of his regiment, found he hadn't time to reach it, and then had walked at a great pace to Dr. Vogel'a. When he reappeared all traces of his exertion were removed. He was as gay and vivacious as usual, and escoried one of the young ladies to her home just before midnight. Then he went to his own home, and early the following morning started with the signal corps to make some heliograph signals from the summit of Mount Diable.

corted one of the young ladies to her home just before midnight. Then he went to his own home, and early the following morning started with the signal corps to make some heliograph signals from the summit of Mount Diablo.

DISCOVERED MLANGHE LAMONT'S BODY.

Meanwhile the police, though they gravely supected the medical student, did not feel themselves justified in putting him under surveillance. They had begun late on Saturday afternoon to make a thorough search of the church to see whether other crimes had not been committed in the shadow of the sanctuary. At nightfall they had reached the door which led to the belfry stairs. This door they found locked. The key and even the knobwere missing. They did not like to break open the door until they had seen the janitor, so further search was postponed till Sunday morning. It was this acrupic that may have cheated the prosecution out of some of the best evidence it could have secured. Had the search been continued that night Durrant would have been arrested and his parents' house thoroughly searched. As it was, the parents knew of his arrest before the search was made, and valuable evidence may have been lest.

On Sunday morning the police continued their search of Emmanuel Church.

They forced onen the door; then they olimbed up the narrow stairs. Un one flight they went, then up another to the top landing, which was a mere platform under the belfry, with shuttered sides through which the dim light came. They forced onen the door; then they olimbed up the narrow stairs. Un one flight they went, then up another to the top landing, which was a mere platform under the belfry, with shuttered sides through which the dim light came. The place was dusty and apparently little wed. For a moment they could not see well, but when accustomed to the semi-darkness their eyes made out something white on the floor. They rushed forward and discovered the naked body of a young woman. Not a bit of clothing, not a ring or other ornament was upon it. The hands were peacefully crossed o

no suspicion on Durrant had he turned over parts of the body to the Chinese for cremation.

DUBBANT UNDER ARREST.

As soon as the body had been identified and the police learned of the suspicions of Mrs. Noble in regard to Durrant, heliograph signals were sent to Mount Diablo to hold the medical student, and two officers were despatched to bring him back. When Durrant was first told he was to be arrested he treated the matter lightly, but before he reached the city he seemed to realize his position. At the ferry a great mob had gathered. The city was wild over the news of the finding of the bodies, as the Chromich had issued an extra and over 50,000 copies had been sold during the afternoon. The great crowd made a rush for the prisoner and he was only saved from lynching by taking refuce in the Captain's cabin. On this side a platoon of police guarded him till he could be placed in a carriage. Then he was taken directly to Police Headquarters and closely questioned. His folks had not taken the precaution to summon counsel, so that before he asw a lawyer he made statements which he was afterward forced to contradict or modify. He was very cool and collected, but he fiatly denied he had seen Blanche Lamont on the fatal April 3, and he as fiatly denied that he had been with Minnie Williams on the afternoon and evening when she was last seen.

A PEN PICTURE OF DURRANT.

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A PEN PICTURE OF DURRANT.

The police gathered a mass of evidence against Durrant in both cases, and at his pre-liminary examination he was held for the murder of both girls. The police elected to try him on the Blanche Lamont case first, as they thought the evidence in this the stronger.

It may be well here to give some facts about the young man and his family. He is of French Canadian descent. His father is foreman in a shoe factory in this city. The family came here about fifteen years ago, and Durrant was educated in the public schools. The father looks like a typical, honest workingman. His face shows no special ability or force, but it is a good face, and one which you would instinctively trust. In the court room, during the preliminary examination, the father had worn a dazed air, as though he could not comprehend the fearful things which were brought against his boy. The mother, whose features are faithfully reproduced in the son, wore an entirely different air. She seemed to endy it notices. She langificance. It was painful to watch her levity and hear her dippant talk, when on the other side sat this father, bowed with shame, and his face heavy with foreboding. The impression that Durrant's face makes upon a sensitive person is that of animal passions held in check by great self-will. He has the high-check bones of the Indian, small, furtive eyes, a snub nose, square retreating forehead, and thick lips. Join these to a sallow complexion and a self-satisfied air and you have a peculiar combination, in which self-conceit, coolness, and animality are the three striking features. To one who has lived in the South and been familiar with mulattoes, Durrant's face often suggests the question when he has seen to have a taint of new of him change color. A marked peculiarity of his conduct has been that here appaired of the dead girl Hanche did not make him change color. A marked peculiarity of his conduct has been that here shadew o A PEN PICTURE OF DURRANT.

un-Christian conduct.

All the arrangements for the trial were pushed as rapidly as possible. Durrant was arraigned on May 30 and his trial began on July 23, before Judge D. J. Murphy. The prosecution was conducted by William H. Barnes, the District Attorney, with his assistant, Mr. Peixoto. The defence was represented by Gen. John H. Dickinson and Eugene Deuprey. Barnes's father was for years one of the foremost lawyers of the coast, and the son has inherited much of his father's ability. Deuprey of the defence is regarded as the sharpest criminal lawyer in California. He it was who convicted old Dr. Bowers of poisoning his wife, and Bowers only escaped the gallows by the confession of Benheyon, a brother of the dead woman, who said he had poisoned her for her life insurance.

The case had excited so much interest all along the coast that unusual precautions were taken to limit the audience in the court room. A score of policemen were found necessary to keep back the mob that clamored for admission. Crowds surrounded the door of the country jail to see the prisoner brought out, and equally hig crowds were at the City Hall entrance when Durrant alighted and walked arm in arm with the Sheriff and jaiser to the court room. Many in these crowds were from the country, for even in remote mining districts the same interest seemed to be taken in this case as in this city. The daily papers containing stenographic reports of the proceedings were ordered from places which were two or three days removed from the regular mails. The evidence against the prisoner and the chances of his conviction formed the staple of conversation in most country towns.

It required more than a month to get a jury. PEATURES OF THE TRIAL.

formed the staple of conversation in most country towns.

It required more than a month to get a jury. Panel after panel was exhausted, but finally, on Aug. 29, twelve men were accepted. They were a fairly intelligent body of men, and their actions during the trial showed that they were trying to do their duty to the best of their ability. On sept 3 District Attorney Barnes made his opening statement. He outlined the story

of the murder of Blanche Lamont substantially as given here. In telling what led to the search for her body in the church belify he tried to introduce a reference to the murder of Minnie Williams, but to this the defence made exception, and the Judge sustained it. In outlining his case Barnes followed the movements of Durrant from the time he got up on the morning of April 3 till late at night, when he went home after the prayer meeting, and he promised that every hour of the day would be accounted for. That promise he fulfilled, and it is this mass of circumstantial evidence that Durrant tried to overcome.

Mr. Barnes told of the starting out of Blanche from her home, of her meeting Durrant near her house, and his accompanying her to the High School. From there he went to his own classes at Cooper Medical College, but instead of attending the lecture from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as he claims he did, the prosecution promised to show that he was seen at 10 o'clock hanging about the Normal School in Powell street, evidently waiting for some one. He waited a whole hour. Then at 3 o'clock, when a number of girls came out, he approached the corner where the cable cars give transfers and spoke to Blanche Lamont. She was with another girl, who saw Blanche get on the dummy of the car with Durrant. She herself sat inside. The couple on the dummy were seen two blocks from the starting point by two other girls, classmates of Hlanche. They noticed her companion, for they were curious about him, and they readily identified Durrant as the man. The conductor also identified Durrant as the man they readily identified Durrant as the man they easily identified Durrant as the man they easily in the same and described, and it w

a because he was hurrying to fulfil an engagement.

ONE HOUR NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

It seems to be the irony of fate, but as Durrant and his young companion passed up the street and were lost to Quinian's sight they were observed by Mrs. Lenke, an old lady who lives almost diagonally across the street from Emmanuel Church. She was at herwindow anxiously watening for her married daughter, who was expected to call after shopping, and spend a few hours with her before returning to her home in San Mateo. This daughter was due at 2 o'clock, so that Mrs. Lenke had become very much worried and ran frequently to the window. In one of these visits at 4:15 P. M. she saw Durrant and a young woman come up the street and enter the side cate of the church. When they entered the gate she recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. Durrant she had known ever since he had been connected with the church. Sie thought they were at work decorating the church for Easter, but she admitted she regarded it at the time as imprudent for so young a girl as Blanche to go in at the side entrance alone with a man.

The prosecution then lost trace of Durrant for an hour, during which they claim he was engaged in murdering the girl, carrying her body to the belify, and concealing her clothes and boots in the rafters. At a few minutes after 5 o'clock George King, the young organist of the church, and a close personal friend of Durrant's, came into the churer, but found it all right. He didn't notice that in this room were hanging Durrant's hat and coat. After he had been playing a moment he was startled by seeing emerge from the glass doors which communicated with the Sunday school room the face and form of Durrant. The student was ghastly pale, so pale and so exhausted that King asked instinctively:

"What is the matter with you, Durrant?"

Durrant replied that he had been fixing the gas burners up near the roof and had been overcome with the escaping gas. He gave King a half dollar to get a bottle of bromo-seltzer, and this he drank. He seemest to re

be sure that King would not observe his own return to the church, where he expected to remove all traces of his crime.

PHING UP EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

The prosecution, after outlining this strong case, proceeded to put their witnesses on in logical order. First the Judge, the Jury, the prisoner, and all the counsel visited Emmanuel Church and inspected all the places which were to be discussed in the trial. Then Policeman George W. Russell, by means of an elaborate desirn of the belfry, eleven feet high, explained the prosecution's theory of the crime and the way the murderer carried the body up the winding stairs to the landing where it was found. This model, after use, was placed in a corner of the court room, where it formed one of the complicuous objects of interest. Along with it was a large French doll which represented the body of Blanche Lamont. Another device in realism was the fitting of the clothing of the dead girl upon a dressmaker's dummy in order to show the slightness of her figure and the case with which a man of Durrant's physique could have carried her up the stairway to the belfry.

There were about ten strong links in the chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant. The first of these was the testimony of Miss Minnie Bell Edwards, the school friend of Blanche, who saw Durrant near the Normal Scool at 3 o'clock on April 3. This young girl gave her testimony in very straightforward fashion. She described the very clothes the accused wore, the way he acted, the seats he and Blanche took on the dummy. On cross-examination she explained very simply that her great interest in Durrant was the interest of any young girl in the beau of a classmate. Miss Edwards's testimony was borne out by that of Conductor Shalmount, who gave substantially the same describtion of the actions of the young couple. When questioned in regard to Durrant's manner toward the young womanne said:

"He seemed to be talking very sweetly to her; he wasn't exactly hugging her."

Shalmount said he casily recognize

he wasn't exactly hugging her.

Shalmount said he easily recognized Durrant from the picture printed in the newspapers.

Another strong witness of this same day was Hermann Schlageter, a classmate of Durrant's, who testified that Durrant, a few days after Blanche disappeared, asked him if he remembered seeing him get on a car with a young woman the other morning. Schlageter replied yes, whereupon Durrant volunteered the information that this girl was Blanche Lamont, who had so mystoriously disappeared. Schlageter added that Durrant said he feared that the cirl had been enticed to a house of ill fame, because she was very innocent and could be led astray very easily.

had been chitced to a house of ill fame, because she was very innocent and could be led astray very easily.

Corroborating the story of Miss Edwards and two other school girls who saw Blanche Lamont on the Powell street cars on the afternoon of April 3, came the evidence of Mrs. Mary Vogel, who lives on Powell street, near the corner of Clay. She gave a clear story of her observation of Durrant from 2 to 3 o'clock on that afternoon. She watched the unknown young man very closely, as from his peculiar actions she thought he was a thief, who was gathering notes for a robbery at night. She even examined him through an opera class, so that there was no question of the fact of his identity. One of the melodiramatic scenes of the trial was when Mrs. Vogel was ordered to point out the man she saw on that corner. She natvanced swiftly to where Durrant sat, with a red rose in his coat lapel, and, pointing her long, lean finger at him, said:

"There, that is the man with the red rose in his lapel."

lean finger at him, said;
"There, that is the man with the red rose in his lapel."
A shiver went through the crowded court room, but the prisoner returned her gaze calmiy; he didn't move an eyelash.
The next important witness was Mrs. Caroline S. Lenke, who gave in elaborate detail the story of her observation of Durrant about 4 in the afternoon, when he came up Bartlett street, chatting with a young lady, whom she recognized, when the couple neared the church, as Blanche Lamont. She told all about the circumstance of her great anxiety over the failure of her daughter to come home, and she described in great detail all the actions of Durrant and his companion as they came up the street and lingered a moment at the side gate of the church. Then Durrant opened the church door, Blanche Lamont stepped through, and Durrant closed it. That is the last glimpse any one had of the living girl. The defence made great efforts to break the force of this testimony, but failed. They also tried to phase Martin Quinlan, a police court lawyer, who testified to seeing Durrant and his companion get off the cars. Quinlan drinks a good deal, and the defence had much sport over the number of cocktalls he was accustomed to take in the morning, but they failed to show that liquor incapacitated him and the Judge refusedto permit them to go into his record and show that he had been arrested several times, as no conviction ever followed.

Links in the Chain about durant.
The young organist, George R. King, was an unwilling witness against his friend Durrant.

LINKS IN THE CHAIN ABOUT DURBANT.

The young organist, George R. King, was an unwilling witness against his friend Durrant. He told again the story which he related at the preliminary examination of the sudden appearance of Durrant between the doors of the Sunday school room, of his ghastly pallor, his weakness, and the excuse he gave that he had been overcome by escaping gas. The suspicious feature of King's testimony was the lack of detail on points which were vitally essential. King did not observe any blood on Durrant's clothing or any great confusion in his dress. The witness contradicted a number of the statements made by him at the previous examination. In fact, he appeared to be trying to shield his friend, and this appearance was

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strengthened by his admission that he had had talks with the prisoner and with counsel for the defence. His testimony was a disappointment, as it was expected he would throw light on some actions or words of Durrant that would be significant.

Friday, Sept. 21, was an unlucky day for Durrant, for a pawnbroker named Oppenheim strengthened the evidence against him. He positively identified one of Blanche Lamont's rings, sent back in the parcel to Mrs. Noble, as a ring that was offered to him for sale by Durrant on some day between April 4 and 10. Oppenheim selected a ring with a chip diamond in it as the one which Durrant offered to him. He noticed the prisoner carefully, as he did all customers, and he remembered the circumstances of the offer and the ring, because the setting was peculiar. He had never seen one like it. He refused to buy, as the diamond was too small to be of value, and the ring, with its cid-fashioned setting, was unsalable. The defence made great efforts to break the force of his testimony, but they failed.

On this day Janiltor Sudeman of Emmanuel Church forged another link in the chain about Durrant. He testified that on April 12 he saw Durrant at the Oakland ferry, apparently waiting for some one. He spoke to him and Durrant said he understood Blanche Lamont was to cross the ferry to Oakland that afternoon and he wished to see her. He volunteered the information that he was helping in the search for Blanche, as he didn't think the private detective employed by the family was energetic. This testimony was not shaken. Sudeman added to it the information that the gas fixtures in the church were in perfect condition on the day Durrant said he was engaged in fixing them. He showed perfect familiarity with the gas and electric appliances. He said the only gas leak at that time was a slight one in the lobby chandelier, and this bears out the testimony of Organist King, who said he smelled gas as he entered the church on the fatal afternoon.

W. J. Phillips, a young man of San Rafael, corroborated

this witness.

THE DEFENCE.

A few more unimportant witnesses completed the evidence for the prosecution, which rested their case on Tuesday, Sept. 24. Sixty days had been consumed and fifty witnesses examined. The defence opened their case on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The opening speech was made by Eugene Denprey. His address was sensational, as he declared flatly there was fully as much evidence against Pastor Gibson as against Durant. Deuprey is a strong, forcible speaker, far abler than any man of the prosecution, and he made so powerful an impression by his address that many who heard it declared that if he could go free. Deuprey said he would show that the marks on the beliry door were made by the chiesel from the pastor's study, and that the handwriting on the wrapper of the rings sent to Mrs. Noble was that of the preacher. He declared that though the preacher had ready access to the church at all times the police had done nothing from the outset save run down clues connecting Durrant with the crime. They had not promitly searched the quarters of Gibson, King, and othe s as they should have done, the promised to show that Durrant was at Dr. Chency's lecture at Cooper Medical College when Mrs. Vogel and the three school; ris testified that they saw him at the Normal School, He promised that Durrant would go on the stand and tell of his movements on that third of April from the moment he left his bed fill he went home again at night. He ended by a rhetorical outburst, picturing the spirit of Blanche Lamont hovering over the prisoner and crying. "Let him stand out! Set him free—he harmed me not!"

The defence fulfilled that promise in only one

Lamont hovering over the prisoner and crying.

"Let him stand out! Set him free—he harmed me not!"

The defence fulfilled that promise in only one particular, and that was the testimony of the accused. On all other points they failed to do what Deuprey said they would. They failed signally to show Pastor Gibson's connection with the crime as well as to hunt down such witnesses as Mrs. Lenke and Oppenheim.

Their first important witness was Durrant's mother, who gave an account of her son's movements on April 3. Her only important testimony was that he was dressed on that day in dark clotnes, whereas Mrs. Lenke said he wore light trousers.

The attempt to establish Durrant's presence at Dr. Cheney's lecture was a failure, as Cheney himself couldn't recall his presence, and the roll call was shown to be practically worthless, since one man could answer for another and the marking was not always accurate. The entire class that attended Dr. Cheney's lecture that day was called, but not one could remember seeing Durrant, though not one was found who had answered "Present" for him.

Pracher Gibson was nut on the stand, but made a poor witness, He gave specimens of his handwriting, which did not resemble closely the writing on the newspaper wrapper. The defence made no capital out of him. He was excessively nervou and painfully lacking in positiveness, but he gave the impression of a man who was trying to tell the whole truth.

DURRANT ON THE STAND.

On Oct. 9 Durrant himself took the stand and told his story. He made a remarkable witness.

cessively nervou and painfully lacking in positiveness, but he gave the impression of a man who was trying to tell the whole truth.

DUBRANT ON THE STAND.

On Oct. 9 Durrant himself took the stand and told his story. He made a remarkable witness. Never during the three days he was on the stand did he show any signs of nervousness. His coolness perturbed the opposing counsel and visibly bothered them. He told a plausible story of his movements, picking up many small threads of the prosecution theory, and showing how trifling circumstances had been misconceived and used to his prejudice. The most significant feature of his testimony was the readiness with which he gave a plausible explauation of the most damaging assertions of witnesses against him. Certain charges he denied outright. Thus he declared it false that he met Blanche Lamont at the Normal School in the afternoon or that he ever saw her after he accompanied her to the High School in the afternoon or that he ever saw her after he accompanied her to the High School in the morning: he denied solemnly that he knew anything of her death or of those who caused it.

The only weak spot it his story was the statement that some unknown man on April 12 gave him the clue to watch the ferries for Blanche Lamont. He could give only a vague described in the clue to watch the ferries for Blanche Lamont. He could give only a vague described in all other matters had shown himself, cool of this man and he asked the jury to believe that he had made no effort to get the male and address in case his sential and one of the man of the sources of his information. He said he was so overjoyed to obtain some clue to the missing girl that it did not occur to him to secure the machine had been as wantiar on this condition. He said he was so overjoyed in obtain some clue to the missing sirl that if did not occur to him to secure the machine had not have been as wantiar on this condition. He said to the more sirled to the property of the property of the property of the property of th

**HOLMES MAKES NO DEFENCE** 

CASE TO GO TO THE JURY ON THE PROSECUTION'S SHOWING.

The Evidence Is Wholly Circamstantial and Is Not Regarded as Strong-The Defendant's Lawyers Thought to Gain a Point by Not Making a Defence-Mrs. Pletzel and Miss Yoke Again on the Stand Blunders on the Defendant's Side,

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.-H. H. Holmes today threw himself upon the mercy of the jury. When the Commonwealth closed its case this afternoon his attorneys aunounced that they considered the prosecution had not made out its charge of the murder of Pietzel, and they would rest their case upon the evidence offered by the Commonwealth. This decision was made by Holmes upon the advice of a well-known lawyer who at one time was retained by the prisoner. The move seemed bold, but was unquestionably done in the hope of influencing the jury and creating the impression in their minds that, being conscious of his innocence and not having had time to prepare a proper defence, he trusted himself to their sense of justice.
In reality Holmes has no defence. Not a wit-

ness has appeared for him, and his record would tell against him even if he were able to offer ething like substantial proof that he did not kill Pietzel.

The Commonwealth presented no direct proof that Holmes murdered Pietzel. Their chain of circumstantial evidence was not even as strong as was expected, and except for the admissions at various times of Holmes himself the District Attorney would have had a most difficult task in trying to prove the charge. That the Commonwealth hesitated to arraign Holmes for murder here until the discovery of the bodies of the Pietzel children is well known. When the bodies of the children were found the District Attorney was absolutely convinced that Holmes killed Pietzel, and that the murders of the children were the direct outcome of the first assassination. When the remains of the three children were found and Holmes made his admission that he had been alone in the house with the dead body of Pietzel, Mr. Graham was satisfied of the strength of his case and brought the accused man to trial.

Only nine witnesses were called to the stand to-day. The defence this morning had decided that they would attempt to prove that Pietzel committed suicide and was not murdered. Expert testimony bearing upon this theory intro-duced by Mr. Graham must have shown the attorneys for Holmes that the defence they had outlined would require greater resources to maintain than they had at their command. They further made two blunders to-day. Mrs. Pietzel was recalled to the stand to identify some articles of clothing belonging to her husband, and under cross-examination the defence attempted to show that she was cognizant of the scheme to swindle the insurance company, and that in the journey she took with Holmes she was trying to avoid arrest for her share in it, and was not seeking her children and hus-

Mr. Graham resented this form of examination indignantly, and accused the defence of attempting to add to the woman's grief. He showed by the witness's statements that although arrested for conspiracy no indictment was ever brought against her, and that she was discharged because there was no evidence showing that she had any direct connection with the swindle. The questions of the attorney for the defence brought tears to the eyes of the woman upon the stand, and her appearance excited the sympathy of all in court. she was removed from the stand and led into the corridor she was attacked by a nervous fit, and her screams rang through the room.

The defence's second blunder was in endeav-

oring to elicit from Miss Yoke the opinion that she still believed herself to be the legal wife of Holmes. When District Attorney Graham saw the drift of the questions, he had the witness tell

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the entire story of the way Holmes had deceived
her in the marriage and the lies and deceived
her in the marriage and the lies and deceived
he practised upon her. During this recital
Holmes became confused and hung his head,
Just before recess was taken Mr. Graham announced that the prosecution had closed its
case. During the recess Holmes consulted his
lawyers, and when they came into court Mr.
Rotan asked Judge Arnold to either discharge
the prisoner on the ground that the Commonwealth had not made out a case against him or
else charge the jury to acquit him.
This Judge Arnold refused to do. Then they
asked for a continuance for at least three or
four hours in which to prepare their evidence,
Judge Arnold refused to grant them this much
time, but gave them half an hour. They retired
with the prisoner, and upon their return Mr.
Rotan announced that they would rest their
case upon the evidence of the Commonwealth.
He said they were satisfied that the prosecution
had not proved the charge of murder, and they
were willing to go to the jury without calling
any witnesses. It was then arranged that the
closing arguments on both sides should begin
to-morrow, and the court adjourned for the day.
The case will probably be given to the jury in
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THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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Mrs. Pletzel was the first witness of the day. As upon the previous occasions when she has been upon the stand Mrs. Pletzel's replies to questions were repeated to the jury by a court officer, but she looked stronger and more composed to-day than at any previous time. After a single question Mrs. Pletzel was turned over to Mr. Shoemaker for cross-examination. Mrs. Pletzel said she knew a man named Collier and that he was an intimate friend of her husband. Mr. Graham entered an objection to several questions asked, and then Mrs. Pletzel said that she had been arrested in Boston on a charge which she believed they called conspiracy. These questions revived bitter memories and Mrs. Pletzel and to make an effort to restrain her tears. Mrs. Pletzel said that she was kept in prison here seven months on the charge and was then released. She denied that she had entered into any conspiracy to defraud any one. What she did was to try to protect her husband. Here Mr. Graham interposed an objection and accused Messars. Shoemaker and Rotan of trying to add to the burdens of Mrs. Pletzel by alleging that she was in the insurance swindle. They denied this, and in answer to the question of Judge Arnold Mr. Rotan said that they wanted to show that in her journeyings around the country Mrs. Pletzel knew that she was trying to evade the officers of the law and was not seeking her husband. Judge Arnold, in replying to Mr. Rotan, said:

"Then you want to prove that she was not Trilby, but Svengali; that she led him instead of being led by him."

The next witness called was Edward H. Cass, the Chicago special agent of the Fidelity Insurance Company. The defence suspected some kind of a trap and objected to Mr. Cass. Mr. Graham said that all he wanted Mr. Cass to do was to identify the letter written to the witness by Holmes when the search for some one to dentify the body was being made. The objection was overruled and Mr. Cass was admitted as a w

fled them. These letters have already been pub-lished.

The strain upon Mrs. Pietzel upon the stand caused her to break down, and when she was taken into the corridor she became hysterical and her screams were heard in the court room. She was carried into the District Attorney's office and restoratives were applied and she be-came quieter. After Mr. Cass identified the letters he was turned over to the defence for cross-examination. Only a few questions were asked him and nothing of any importance de-veloped.

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The next witness called was John King. Mr. King was a reluctant witness. It was only after repeated questioning that King said he was not employed at present. Then, after some more prodding, he admitted that he had been engaged in getting out a book that purports to give Holmes's own story. Mr. King was asked from whom he got the manuscript.

The defence objected strenuously but unavailingly, and Mr. King said that he got manuscrift from Mr. Shoemaker, one of the defendant's lawyers. Mr. Rotan tried to get the witness to say that changes were made in the book after he received the original manuscript, but Mr. King said there were none.

Miss Amy Leng, a typewriter, was called, and she testified that she copied the manuscript for the book and that she got it from Mr. Shoemaker. The defence took an exception to all the testimony offered in connection with the book. Miss Long looked at a specimen of Holmes's handwriting, and said that it resembled the writing of the manuscript she copied. Mr. Rotan asked the witness if the handwriting of the manuscript was all the same. She said she thought it was. Holmes seemed greatly interested in the evidence, and, taking the book, showed Mr. Rotan parts in it to submit to Miss Long.

Holmes marked with lead peucil certain passages, but when Mr. Rotan was about to give the book to Miss Long. She was asked to read the passages and say if she remembered copying them. She said she thought they were different.

EFFECT OF CHLOROFORM.

EFFECT OF CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Henry Leffman, the expert chemist, scribed the effects upon the human body



We bought freely of the best makes, but are tired of waiting for seasonable weather. Our fall stock must move to make room for holiday goods. There is not an old pattern or a stale shape in the stock. Everything bright and new and bought for this season. We have divided the entire stock (irrespective of cost) in two lots, and marked them at the uniform price of

20° and 45°.

Four-in-Hands. Band Bows. Club Ties. Knot Scarfs. Four-in-Hands. Band Bows. Club Ties.

Never before has such value been offered in new and desirable neckwear. Yo are cordially invited to verify this statement.

86 Park Row (Potter Bidg.) Nassau St., cor, Ann (Bennett Bidg.)

## GEO. BRADFORD TRIPLER,

MAKER OF THE QUICKPUTON SHIRTS.

chloroform taken internally and inhaled. Under cross-examination Dr. Leffman said that when taken internally chloroform was not a particularly violent poison, and that the chances of recovery were good. When inhaled chloroform is much more deadly. When inhaled by a strong man chloroform first produces a somewhat violent movement of the muscles and then they relax and become limp. Dr. Leffman thought that it would be an even chance if chloroform was administered to a man very drunk, whether it would not arouse him.

Mr. Rotan held a consultation with Holmes and then asked Dr. Leffman if it was possible for a person to kill himself by inhaling chloroform or by taking it linternally. To both of these questions Dr. Leffman if he had not testified in his examination in chief that the conditions in this case were not inconsistent with the theory of the self administration of chloroform, and the witness asid he had. Mr. Rotan put the witness through a close line of examination tending toward sustaining the theory of the defence that Pietzel committed suicide. He brought out some points favorable to this theory, but in the main the opinion of Dr. Leffman was adverse to the defence.

Mr. Rotan asked Dr. Leffman if in an alconolic stomach, such as Pietzel's was, it was not possible that the irritation of the stomach came from iliquor, as well as from chloroform. Dr. Leffman answered yes, and said that only the very closest examination would reveal whether the irritation of the stomach came from iliquor, as well as from chloroform. Dr. Leffman has been the contention of the prosecution that there was no irritation of Pietzel's stomach.

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Dr. Mattern gave some important testimony, and Mr. Graham gave notice that the case for the Commonwealth was closed. The case made out against Holmes was weak, so far as any direct evidence implicated the accosed in the murder of Pietzel. The circumstantial evidence was not strong, and only by Holmes's country and the was at the house on that fatal Sunday could the prosecution show that he was with Pietzel nearer than at least thirteen hours before the latter's death.

MISS YOUR CALLYD AGAIN

cieft. Miss Yoke was then dismissed from the stand.

Mr. Shoemaker wished to take exception to that part of the District Attorney's opening speech referring to the killing of the Pietzel children, as they feared it would prejudice the jury against their client. The Judge would grant no exception, but told the two attorneys that if Mr. Graham referred to the subject in his closing argument he would stop him. At 1 o'clock court took a recess until 2 P. M.

When court reconvened at 2 o'clock Mr. Rotan, addressing Judge Arnold, said that they were satisfied that the Commonwealth had failed to prove its case, and that there was a reasonable doubt from the evidence that Pietzel was killed in the house at 1,316 Callowhill street. Mr. Rotan asked the Court to either discharge the prisoner or charge the jury to acquit Holmes. Mr. Graham said Mr. Rotan's request was so ridiculous that he would not even reply to it, and Judge Arnold refused to make a rule discharging the prisoner, and said that the case must go to the jury.

Mr. Rotan then asked for a recess for two or three hours, saying that he and his colleague had not had time to consuit with their client and arrange the line of defence. Judge Arnold refused to grant the request, saying that the defence must either go on with their side of the case or allow the case to go to the jury. Mr. Rotan then asked and secured permission to speak privately to the Judge. After a whiepered conversation between Mr. Rotan and Judge Arnold, the latter announced that a recess of half an hour would be taken, the court to reconvene at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker returned to

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Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker returned to court at 3:15 o'clock and held a five-minute consultation with Judge Arnold and Mr. Graham, at the conclusion of which the Judge directed that Holmes be brought back to court. Before the prisoner was brought in it was announced that the defence would rest its case on the Commonwealth's testimony.

Mr. Rotan said they had arrived at this conclusion because lack of time prevented them from bringing important witnesses from a distance, and also because they felt that the Commonwealth had not made out its case. The defence was willing to rest, with the praviso, however, that the Court should not hasten them with their speeches and would allow the case to go over until to-morrow morning. This was agreeable to Mr. Graham, and it was agreed that the closing arguments on both sides should be made to-morrow and the case given to the jury.

Interview with Mrs. FIETZEL.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PIETZEL.

A morning newspaper published a long interview with Mrs. Pietzel to-day. In her talk Mrs. Pietzel taid.

"Sometimes I think I shall go crazy thinking of all that has happened and all that I have lost. I do not believe that my husband intended to do wicked things. I believe he was so much under the influence of Holmes that he could not help himself and had to do what Holmes told him to do."

himself and had to do what Holmes told him to do.

"Do you mean that Holmes used any unusual power over him? Would you say Holmes hypnotized him?"

"I think it must have been so," was the answer. "People say Holmes can hymotize, and I am inclined to believe it. Oh, yes, yes, it must be hypnotism, else why is it that he has such a strange influence over usall? My daughter here," laying her hand on Dessa Pietzel's shoulder, "says that she felt more confused to day than she did yesterday, and it was always when Holmes looked her in the eyes. I never hock at him if I car help it," and with a shudder the widow covered her eyes with her hands.

Food for the Tired Brain, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, it furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phorphates) and imparts renewed strength .- Adu.

Men of Both Parties and Several States Join in Recommending the Return of This Tried Representative to Congress. An unusual demonstration for a political campaign was made at the old hall of Koster & Bial in Twenty-third street last night, when men of different parties, different States, and different districts took the platform to attest their friendship for Amos J. Cummings, and to champion his candidacy for Congress from the Tenth district of this city. The platform was filled with personal friends of Mr. Cum-mings and political leaders from different places, and the floor and galleries and boxes of the hall were filled with other friends and voters and many women. Some of the ladies were in a box with ex-Congressman Haines, and Mrs. Cummings was in another box with some friends. The hall was ablaze with flags, which lent an added liveliness and vigor to the scene when, upon the entrance of Mr. Cummings after many of the speeches were over, the assemblage arose, one and all, and greeted him with an uproar of wel-

FOR CUMMINGS, ALL HANDS,

UNIQUE CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRA-TION IN THE TENTH.

coming cheers.

Delano C. Calvin, who was introduced as Chairman by Willis Holly, said:
"I wandered in here from another district be-

cause of my respect for and reverence for the ability and patriotism and statesmanship of rour candidate, Mr. Cummings. A man of intelligence, integrity, experience, and patriotism is the best possible type of American citizen. I have followed Mr. Cummings in his Congressional career and in other vocations, and I have never seen anything that I could disapprove of but much that I could admire." Mr. Calvin then declared the meeting open, and

ex-Congressman Lafe Pence of Colorado, Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania, Clerk of the House of Representatives; Gen. James R. O'Beirne (Republican), John R. Fellows, Robert Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6, and "Mickey Finn" paid tribute to Mr. Cummings as a friend and as an able legislator for the country and for the city of New York. Mr. Pence said in part:

"A short acquaintance with Mr. Cummings in the Fifty-third Congress taught me that not another member could be more effective, could accomplish more by personal influence, than Amos J. Cummings could. More than once it was proved in Washington that Amos Cummings loves the right better than any party

Mr. Pence spoke of the work Mr. Cummings had done for the letter carriers and for other interests. "But there is a greater question to come up, probably, in the next Congress," said the speaker. "The chances are that this Government, through the executive or the legislative branch, must declare for the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans, and make an open declaration favoring their independence. [Applause.] No words and no pen in this Government should be used to re-store and reinstate any broken-down monarchy or restore on any throne any king or any quee white or black. The time has not come, and will not come, when we should withhold an open declaration of sympathy with struggling patriots fighting to be free from the yoke of Spain or

will reteal nearest hand a least filtered nearest was not strong, and only by liolines's own that almoission that he was at the house on that fatal she was not strong, and only by liolines's own will reteal nearest that at least filtered nearest will reteal nearest that at least filtered nearest will reteal nearest the latter's death.

Mr. Rotan told the Court that he wished to recal filts you consider a strong of the strong of the recal filts and the defendant. Mr. Graham obtained the defendant of the stand. She said that she was married to the defendant in Denver on Jan. 17. 1894. She was man at Willamette. And said the court of the well as the strong of the well as the strong of the will not remember if she knew that she was a called Mrs. Holmes. She said she did not know that filtered the strong of the Willamette marriage, but, in reply to Mr. Graham, she said that she had learned that grave his family for marrying her. The defence objected, but was overrigid. The had married follower told his family for marrying her. The defence objected, but was overrigid. The had married wrete; that he was taken to a hospital, He said t

Mr. Kerr said that Mr. Cummings had an un-usual record in the last Congress, in that he was present on every working day and was recorded on every important vote.

The following resolution was handed up from the figer of the hall, and upon being read by the Secretary was adouted:

the figor of the field, and upon being read by the Secretary was adopted:

Resolved. That we, citizens of New York and of the Tenth Congressional district, in mass meeting assembled, without recard to party, recommend the Hon. Amos J. Cummings to the electors of the district as a man of proved allity, spotless integrity, and mature experience: a man who and practice; a friend of the masses, beyond the reach of corporate influences; a man whose long service in the House and given him a high standing and powerful influence with its members; a man who has shown himself zealous and capable in protecting and advancing the feed of the spotless of this city in its Federal concerns; a man who has proved himself diligent and faithful in the partormance of his treat; in brief, a man worthy above all theors for represent this district in the halls of Congress And we urge all electors of his district, who have the interests of tais city a heart, to vote for Amos J. Cummings, without regard to party.

The meeting was ended by a short speech from Secretary was adopted:

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The meeting was ended by a short speech from Mr. Cummings, in which he said that the demonstration had touched his heart and that he was not going to "holler for himself" any more, but that he believed he should be returned to Washington because, to tell the truth, he had been hustling like a Colorado grasshopper.

Ex-Gov. Flower sent a letter in which he said of Mr. Cummings: "His election can make no possible difference, to the Republican party; their majority is so large that it will not change the results of party measures, but it will change the results so far as the best interests of this city are concerned, for the furtherance of which we should all be unanimous. And for this reason I hope that he will get a rousing majority."

SCHOFIELD WOULD NOT REFUSE. If the People so Desired He Would Accept

Sr. Louis, Nov. 1.—In an interview yes-terday Gen. John M. Schofield was asked whether he was a candidate for the Pres-

dency. He replied: "I must say emphatically that I am not, in any sense of the word. For many years I have served my country faithfully to the best of my ability, and I feel that my duty is done. I feel, too, that I am in the enjoyment of all the honor that can be bestowed upon me by

the honor that can be bestowed upon me by my countrymen. There is arduous work in being President of the United States, and I certainly feel that at my time of life I am entitled to rest.

"The question who is to be the next President is for the politicians to decide for themselves. In all my army career I have never voted, nor have I at any time made known my politics, for I always felt that my allegiance was due to the President under whom I happened to serve. If the people desire that I shall be their President I shall not refuse, but I am now in private life, and shall make my home in Chicago. My leisure I shall devote to writing a book of reminiscences."

Tillman Beats Irby in South Caroline COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.- The fourth section Convention has been discussing for four days, was passed to-night by a vote of 69 to 37. Its passage marks a victory for benator Tillman and a defeat for Senator Irby, who posed as the friend of the "poor white man," and was content with the present political methods in South Osrolina.